

## CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Slaves have tired of the life of slaves.

Chattanooga doctors seem to be  
strong on ethics.

Italy is said to oppose an armistice,  
but seems to be observing one herself.

The unlikable ship was sunk just  
like any other.

If you didn't happen to get all the  
heads you want, there are still a few  
war savings stamps for sale.

Uneasy lie the heads which wear  
crowns, but there are fewer of them  
than formerly.

Philadelphia has a surplus in its  
treasury of \$15,500,000, and what to  
do with it is an issue in that city.

The British house of commons has  
opened the door to the women, but the  
senate minority refuses to surrender.

Every once in a while the question  
of who is to be the next president gets  
mixed up with the situation.

Montenegrins have taken it upon  
themselves to speed up the evacuation  
process in their country.

Is it true that the colonel and Mr.  
Hearst have formed an alliance against  
the league of nations?

A Chicago exchange intimates its be-  
lief that a driveless week would be  
popular.

With 15,000 more interested German  
soldiers on her hands, Holland will not  
find her food situation much simplified.

Senator Smoot's reason for propos-  
ing a tax on purchases is probably the  
fact that it will not be easily dodged.

Mayor Hylan says he intends to see  
that New York poor folks get coal at  
19 a ton, but wants no credit to him-  
self.

Possibly one explanation of Turkey's  
tardiness about coming in out of the  
wet is that it is several weeks yet un-  
til Thanksgiving.

Political restrictions placed upon  
railroad men seem to be of the off  
again, on again, gone again, Finnegan,  
order.

If there were some method of levy-  
ing an indemnity upon the Spanish  
influenza, it would command unani-  
mous support.

It is probable that the fleet taken  
over from the Russians by Germany  
on the Black sea will be a long time  
coming home for review.

When Woodrow gets through with  
the Germans, will he please give a  
little attention to the market prices of  
butter and eggs?

It is Belgium's purpose to try the ex-  
periment of administering her own af-  
fairs without the services of guardians  
when the present war is over.

Maximilian Harden exhorts the  
kaiser to bear his cross. Harden  
would probably not grieve much if the  
cross bore the kaiser.

Pailades, a little New York com-  
munity, which was asked for a \$10,650  
subscription to the fourth liberty loan,  
responded with \$239,000.

The Louisville Post is under the im-  
pression that Karl Rosner, the kaiser's  
personal press agent, is, or will soon  
be, out of a job.

The German army in Belgium is  
near the famous battlefield of Water-  
loo. It will probably not care to tarry  
there very long.

Every time Germany protests its hu-  
mane and benevolent purposes, some-  
body says something about Brest-  
Litovsk.

The Turkish situation seems to have  
been veiled for several days. But the  
Turks looked better behind a veil, any-  
way.

Some how or other, we can't help  
thinking we should prefer being held to  
the flagler estate instead of having the  
kaiser's job—and the risk of losing it.

Just at the moment, Turkey would  
be willing to pay something for an  
effective censorship upon Henry Mor-  
genthau.

Now that the campaign is over, an  
exchange is out with the advice that it  
would have been better to purchase  
registered instead of coupon liberty  
bonds.

We haven't yet heard of any firing  
squad for those who sang the Mar-  
cellaise in Unter Den Linden. Still  
some folks insist that Germany is not  
whipped.

If there is to be a slowing up in the  
construction of wooden ships, it is  
probably because the flu has caused  
the undertakers to require all available  
timber for coffins.

The campaign for the Y. M. C. A.  
and other war work organizations is  
scheduled for the week beginning Nov.  
11. Don't fail to put one or more of  
them on your list for a contribution.

Paul Painleve thinks it will be nec-  
essary to convince Germany that she is  
whipped before satisfactory peace can  
come. Well, Germany has already been  
making that sort of signs.

Secretary Baker wants to know what  
would happen to the country if all con-  
gressmen joined the army. We can't  
say exactly, but it would be all over  
with the enemy.

A thief is said to have stolen 70,000-  
000 marks in German paper money. At  
face value, that would equal about  
\$16,000,000 American money. But we'll  
bet the thief would take less than that  
much for it.

## GERMANY NOW HAS THE OPPORTUNITY.

Nothing could be clearer nor more emphatic than the president's words to the German people. Now they know exactly how they may secure peace. He talks to them directly and so that he runs any man. His utterances voice the sentiments of a united America and of the masses of humanity throughout the world. The reply to Dr. Solf and Prince Maximilian is not a rebuff. There is no language in it to which honest and sincere representatives of the German people can take exceptions. They must, of course, deplore that the president has referred to the faithlessness of their rulers and their wanton recklessness in making war, but it was necessary for the president at this time to call a spade a spade. But in this last word to the great Teutonic nation he is kindly to them and points again the course which will infinitely improve their own government, liberate nearly two hundred millions of people from political slavery, and at the same time remove from over the world the menace of a war-mad absolutism, liable to run amuck again. In the order in which he makes his demands on the German people may be mentioned first as to an armistice. The president tells Dr. Solf that in view of his complete acceptance of the terms set out by the president he will take up the question of an armistice with the allies. How could he do otherwise, and be consistent with his past expressions? And yet 99 per cent. of the papers in the United States declared the president would give no consideration whatsoever to the proposition of an armistice. How little do they yet know Woodrow Wilson. There are junkers in Prussia. We have a good many people in this country whose minds react in a similar manner and who prefer war as an endemic condition rather than peace.

But the president makes it plain to the other party to the correspondence that there shall be no armistice which shall take out of our hands the power to enforce our terms. The only armistice which will be considered is "one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible," says the president.

He does not say this question will be referred to the military leaders. It will be taken up with the other governments. It will be treated as a political question, therefore. The generals in the war council, however, will have to formulate a plan by which Germany shall be required to give such guarantees that a renewal of the war on her part would be impossible. This might mean the demobilization of armies, the giving up of arms, or the surrender of certain territory.

But we do not believe this requirement will close the door of peace, so far as Germany is concerned. A government which is according to terms formulated by an enemy naturally must give sufficient guarantees. In proposing to accept our terms a war weary people no doubt expected to meet such a demand.

But this is not the most important item of controversy. As the president says: "Moreover it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached." It is the present war which we are dealing. We know who started that war and we must have assurances that he shall have no part in fixing the terms on which it is concluded and shall have no opportunity to start another. As we said in an editorial the other day, what the president is going to demand as to the kaiser is the important point. We do not read in his statement, as do some, a demand necessarily for the deposition of that monarch personally. There is a demand that his power shall be taken away from him, and in a sense that he be deposed, but nowhere does the president say that he must abdicate or be pulled down from the throne, though, of course, such steps would most certainly meet the conditions. Also they would give most satisfaction over the world and do most good for the German people and lead soonest to a reconciliation after the war.

If Wilhelm II. had that sort of love of his countrymen which actuated Napoleon I. he would hasten to Potsdam, as did Bonaparte to Fontainebleau, and pen his abdication, in the interests of humanity and to stop the shedding of blood and for the reassurance of the people of the world. But the president does not demand anything more than that the absolutism and military autocracy of Germany and Prussia shall be made over into a limited monarchy, responsible to the people like the governments of Great Britain and Italy. The president says:

"It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will; that the power of the king of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany. Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the president deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of the German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany."

Judging from Prince Maximilian's speeches this is also his idea. If the German people are chastened of their pride and are of changed mind, as they claim to be, then they will promptly change their constitution as the president insists. If we have to deal with the present rulers or the military power no "peace negotiations" will be in order but surrender. Here for the first time our executive uses a word which heretofore he has avoided so as to save the German people from humiliation, and whom he was seeking to reach by spiritual weapons, and has succeeded. If they now go on to a humiliating surrender it is their fault.

The president has put the case against German rulers in masterly manner, and we believe that soon we shall have allies inside Germany so strong that they will create an interior line, and thus the war will sooner be ended and the youth of civilization saved its further sacrifice.

RUSSIA NOT ENCOURAGING.

What of Russia? We don't get very much news from the east during these exciting days. But it will not do for us to forget Russia. East of the Vistula are nearly 200,000,000 human beings, or about one-eighth of the population of the world. They prize about one-third of the vast steppes of Siberia and European Russia. In slightly more than a month the harbors of Vladivostok and of Archangel will be frozen. There will be but a few hours of daylight for the half-famished creatures who run a wretched race with starvation in the more sterile regions of Russia.

James Keeley, the Chicago publisher, who has just returned from Russia, predicts that one-third of the population of that great country will die of starvation before spring. Such a world calamity is almost inconceivable. We must hope for something better. He says that only 20 per cent. of the land usually cultivated was plowed and planted last summer.

The bolshevik still hold a precarious control of greater Russia, but if famine stalks abroad it is likely that chaos worse confounded will reign.

What of our expeditions? Allied intervention from the Murman and White sea coast has not met with the friendly acceptance of the population which had been hoped. Only the other day we were told that our army on the Dvina had been compelled to retreat a few miles. It is unlikely that we shall accomplish anything definite in that region before winter.

In the interior the noble Czechoslovaks are gradually retreating before winter sets in. They have abandoned Kazan and Samara, though they remain within eighty miles of the latter point. They have about 60,000 men over a large expanse of railway, and the question of supply has become so difficult that they are working their way through Siberia. On the far east the Japanese have cleaned up Man-

churia and that part of Siberia. On the Ussuri river the bolsheviks have been decisively beaten and dispersed.

The American troops are in Vladivostok and in that region. The American Red Cross is about to operate a relief train. We have loaned the Czechoslovaks about \$13,000,000, and they appreciate our aid, although the bolsheviks have conducted a clever propaganda against us because of our failure to send an expedition to their aid on the Volga. This would have been of insuperable difficulty.

Our chief fear of Russia always has been that the Prussians would finally muster a host army from that region with which to fight us. But the greater likelihood is that Russia is so prostrate from the war that it can scarcely exist and its people would be a factor either way.

WREAKING REVENGE.

The following observation by the Birmingham Ledger seems timely in connection with the somewhat muddled war and peace situation:

"There are thousands of Americans so angry at the crimes Germany has committed that they want the allied armies to punish the farms, villages and cities of Germany the same way as they punish the cities of Germany. But are we to punish the old men, women and children, churches and libraries for what German men have done?"

## TO REACH AND DESPOLI ONLY THOSE ACTUALLY RESPONSIBLE.

Further along the Ledger continues: "Even good people want to see an invasion of Germany; want to see the armies blast their way with cannon to the very doors of Potsdam palace. But there are others who want the bloodshed stopped. They want to see the shed their own blood to make that invasion. They want peace to save our sons, not for the safety of any Hun." This raises a question which has its appeal to every one—the cost in lives and treasure to America and the allies in administering what might be considered appropriate punishment for German crimes. America, in common with the balance of the world, would like to see Germany feel the smart of her course to such an extent that she would think a long time before inaugurating another such reign of terror. But the president announced in the outset that this country was fighting for liberty and democracy for the oppressed—not for conquest. What probably now causes him to hesitate is the question of sufficient guarantees that the desired ends will be thoroughly accomplished.

Those who are trying to force the president's hand and the repudiation of his announced principles are not saving the country well, though that may be their purpose. Whatever settlement he brings about will be subject to consideration and ratification or rejection. Till that stage is reached, radical outcries only muddy the waters.

## HARD TO UNDERSTAND.

An eastern exchange manifests a curiosity over the situation disclosed in the following paragraph which we think is entirely proper. "The president," who earned \$64 for eight hours of work raises the question, as to how an aristocrat of labor of the registry gets his wages. The president, however, contains a roll of bills, must now be impossible. There is no pay envelope made large enough to hold a week's pay at this \$64-a-day rate. He has no pocket in any overalls large enough to hold such a wad of the wherewithal. Do riveters now receive their pay in checks, like other bank presidents and corporation lawyers? And do they have a checking account in a trust company? What, then, becomes of all the old traditions of labor, the dinner-pail, the shirt-sleeves, the daily bread earned by the sweat of the brow? The riveter, arrived when a shipyard worker is receiving a "salary"?

We confess to a share in our contemporary's curiosity in the particulars mentioned and in others. We should also like to know something more of the processes involved in conveying his earnings to him and then in their transportation to a place of safety. We have wondered if the services of a platoon of soldiers were utilized as an escort. Then, since we had been informed that ships with fewer seams were now being constructed we have puzzled over the number this riveter might turn out in a day of eight hours.

Those who continue to receive their pay in measly envelopes cannot understand, at first blush, how this Croesus disposes of his accumulation of federal reserve notes, but figures on the liberty loan drive in the community which he honors with his residence might afford a side light on the situation. Or it may be he is fitting out destroyers and airplanes as a war benevolence.

Another query which naturally suggests itself is whether he is satisfied with a stipend of only about double that of the average clerk in the treasury, the railroads and the national banks of the country, or whether he feels that he is being unjustly oppressed and that he is entitled to at least \$15 per.

Prince Max did not say in that religious speech whether defense to the bitter end would involve the spilling of the last drop of Hohenzollern blood. Wasting of this precious fluid would indicate a sure-enough defense.

## RIPLING RHYMES

(By Walt Mason.)

## The Serbs.

We must admire the fiery Serbs, who have come back so strong; their dauntless courage, their courage, or dauntless courage. We thought the Serbs had looped the loops, were done, for good and all; but they came back with a ring, and this most auspicious fact. They've undergone enough of woe to rend their souls in two, kerfummixed by a brot of never more know. That for believed all Serbs were canned who were in their graves, that never, in their native land, would they be caught but slaves. The people everywhere believed that they with war were done; and this explains why men were pined when speaking of the Hun. And then one morning brought the news, "The Serbs are coming back! They're sprinting, in their six-league shoes, upon their feet, and they're coming back with buoyant step, upon the mountain road; they're loaded up with so much pep they threaten to explode!" Oh, gallant Serbs, you suffered from first victims of the fray, and now it simply beats the Dutch, how you put up the hay! Oh, Serbs, you suffered from the ravages of the Hun, and now they wonder what the deuce they made that blunder for.

(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

## SPEAKS FOR THE WORLD

(David Lawrence, in New York Evening Post.)

"A new phase of the war has arrived. The political moves are on a party with the military moves and will grow even more important as peace is brought near by military victory. But as has often happened in history, a war can be won or lost at the peace table as well as on the battlefield."

"President Wilson has announced fourteen terms of peace, based upon the idealism and traditional selfishness of the American people. He means to stick by those terms. He means to suffer no modification of them by friends or foe. He speaks for the liberal forces of the world. This is why he must be able to speak for a united nation."

"Later on in the same article, referring to a Wilson's desire for a united country, he added:

"He is exceedingly anxious, therefore, that disunion in America should not be stimulated at this time for while its importance may be understood in Europe, it might be seized upon in Europe as a sign of weakness. It might be seized upon by imperialists as a renewed hope for them in their effort to wear down America's idealism and fix upon the victor takes such spoils as he wants without regard to the scores of injustice that are bred."

"The president is for a healing peace, and that was the purpose of his warning address in New York on Sept. 27. There is no question of a united front, or of a united front of force. There will be no armistice under conditions unfavorable to a complete victory. There will be no compromise effort to crush German military machine and punish its leaders. But there will also be no cessation to war with the German masses—the laboring classes, the socialists, the liberals and radicals—away from the German government, so that the German people may visit upon the kaiser and his colleagues the same fate that the enraged bolshevik imposed upon the czar and the party of autocrats in Russia."

## QUARANTINE WILL NOT BE LIFTED FOR PRESENT

STORES CLOSE SUNDAY—NO CHURCH SERVICES.

Schools Remain Closed—East Lake Still Needs Nurses.

Situation Improved.

"While conditions show a marked improvement and are fast approaching normal, it is thought best to continue quarantine for the present, and it is hereby decreed that all business establishments in the city of Chattanooga, except those noted below, close at 8 P. M. Saturday, Oct. 24, and remain closed until Monday, Oct. 25. Those excepted from this order are grocery stores and meat markets, including the marketplaces, which may remain open until 10 P. M. Drug stores, restaurants may keep open as usual, but for the sale of drugs and foods only.

"Gasoline filling stations may remain open and newspapers may be sold from stands on the streets. No services are to be held in any of the churches Sunday, nor will the schools be allowed to open Monday.

"H. D. HUFFAKER, Commissioner of Education and Health."

In considering opening the churches next Sunday and the schools Monday, Commissioner H. D. Huffaker, Dr. C. P. Knight and Dr. J. H. Brown met in conference Wednesday afternoon and decided that it would not be best to have any public meetings at present. However, a final decision was not made until Dr. Ben Brown, the local health director, had called upon a number of the most prominent physicians in the city and secured their advice in the matter, and Dr. Brown says that he called who said that he thought it would be safe to open the schools and the churches in the city and suburbs. He thought it would be a very unwise thing to do.

The reports show that the epidemic is still on the decline, and there are comparatively few new cases developing, both in the city and suburbs. The health report issued by the health service from Wednesday noon to Thursday noon shows that there were only a total of 63 cases reported to the office as follows:

Reported by doctors	45
Reported by nurses	15
Reported from other sources	13
Total	73
Total up to date, 6,235	62
Deaths by army doctors	35
Follow-up calls	20
Total	1,245

## Condition in East Lake.

Mr. Thomas, in charge of the headquarters at East Lake, reported Thursday morning that he needed six nurses, and that with the exception of two or three volunteer workers, he was only giving temporary relief, they were without any nurses. He said that he also needed two automobiles to distribute soup to the different patients. A call was sent into the East Lake headquarters for nurses and cars and Mr. Thomas was expecting relief before night. However, those who have automobiles are urged to call Mr. Thomas at the East Lake Coal company, Hemlock 968, and offer the use of the same, to be used in relief work, and report to the headquarters. The relief work in this section have been going on house to house for the past week carrying hot soup. He estimated that they were reaching from fifty to seventy-five families daily, and that they were serving from twenty-five to thirty gallons of soup. Mr. Thomas said that Dr. J. E. Clark, of East Lake, had been right with the workers at the headquarters during the day, and that he was very helpful and rendered valuable assistance. He reported that during Wednesday there were three deaths in that section, but that there were a little new cases reported to the headquarters.

Commissioner Huffaker will not make any announcement as to when he expects to lift the quarantine, but is emphatic in saying that it will stay on until his friends, those who have automobiles are urged to call Mr. Thomas at the East Lake Coal company, Hemlock 968, and offer the use of the same, to be used in relief work, and report to the headquarters. The relief work in this section have been going on house to house for the past week carrying hot soup. He estimated that they were reaching from fifty to seventy-five families daily, and that they were serving from twenty-five to thirty gallons of soup. Mr. Thomas said that Dr. J. E. Clark, of East Lake, had been right with the workers at the headquarters during the day, and that he was very helpful and rendered valuable assistance. He reported that during Wednesday there were three deaths in that section, but that there were a little new cases reported to the headquarters.

Dr. Knight announces that the military physicians from Camp Greenleaf who have been assisting in the epidemic will return to the camp Friday and report to duty. While there will be no more calls made by the army doctors from the camp the health office will take care of any calls coming into the office for relief.

## COULDN'T AGREE

So Frank Gould Sues His Wife, One of "Girls From Gottenburg," for Divorce.

New York, Oct. 24.—Frank J. Gould, youngest son of the late Jay Gould, has started divorce proceedings against his second wife, Miss Edith Kelley, according to reports received here from Paris by his friends. Incompatibility of temper is said to be the ground for the action.

At the time of her marriage to Frank Gould, Miss Kelley was a well-known actress. She had appeared in leading parts in "Havana" and "The Girls of Gottenburg." The marriage took place in 1910, a year after Gould was divorced from his first wife, Miss Helen Margaret Kelley.

Miss Helen Kelley Gould later married Ralph T. Thomas of New York, who died, and then married Prince Nouredin Viora, an Albanian nobleman.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS

(Chicago News.)

Games of love often result in a tie. Motto of the circus manager: "Give every man a show."

No man is insurance ever prevented him from giving advice.

Truth is mighty—mighty inconvenient to the horse trader.

All is not gold that shows up in a glittering mine prospect.

A painter may not be superstitious, but he is apt to believe in signs.

There are times when the loveliest spot on earth looks suspiciously like a tomb.

If women have beauty they don't need sense in order to get husbands—that is, certain kind of husbands.

When two girls are in love with the same young man they always smile as they pass by—and then grin their teeth.

## Russian Expedition a Mistake.

(Springfield Republican.)

Doubts as to the Archangel adventure, in which a small force of Americans are involved, are increased by yesterday's bad news from that front. Opposed by increased forces, the small expedition, which had got some way up the Dvina, was obliged to retreat six miles, apparently with considerable losses. The Russian army, said to consist chiefly of sailors and Lethian mercenaries, is apparently well-armed and well-led, "either by officers of the old Russian army mobilized forcibly or by new officers trained by the soviet."

This seems more surmise, and it is not easy to believe that as unwilling conscripts Russian officers would make good leaders. Also, it is inaccurate to speak of the Leths as "mercenaries." There is very good evidence that they are thoroughgoing revolutionists. The increased opposition encountered is disturbing because Archangel will soon be frozen and there will be difficulty

either in reinforcing or extricating the expedition until late next spring. As a military venture this expedition has as little in its favor as the one lately withdrawn from Baku, and on the political side it seems to have been undertaken with inadequate assurance that it would be strongly supported by the Russian people.

## NAB LONG'S CAR

Purchaser of Car Makes Mistake By Coming to ennessee.

As an aftermath of the Percy Long liquor case, when Long was arrested upon a charge of transporting liquor near Trenton, and his machine, a five-passenger Grant, confiscated and sold by the sheriff at auction some time ago, an attachment was granted W. H. Steiner, of the Mitchell Auto company, for the machine by Squire Caulkins. The automobile was bought from the Mitchell Auto company and had not been entirely paid for. It was bought at auction by W. H. Cross, of Dalton, Ga. Cross made the mistake of coming back to the state and the company applied for an attachment through a trollepreneur, C. A. Noone. Several intricate points of law will be brought up and the case promises to be a very interesting one. The date set for trial is Saturday, Oct. 26, before Squire Caulkins.

## Red Cross Recognized.

Paris, Oct. 23.—The work of the American Red Cross in France was given recognition at a great demonstration at the amphitheater of the Sorbonne today. Louis Barthou presided. Henry P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross War effort, spoke, and the Red Cross was praised by the American Red Cross.

After praising the American Red Cross, M. Barthou lauded the lofty views of President Wilson and his conduct of negotiations with Germany.

"What Germany is seeking," he said, "is an armistice which will break the dash of the allied armies, before which her armies are succumbing. She seeks to paralyze the action of the united command and divide the entente. The only armistice possible is one which imposes capitulation upon Germany."

## DICK TURNER ILL.

Word was received from the mayor's office Thursday that R. W. Turner, city license inspector, had contracted the influenza. He did not report for duty during the day.

## To Alter Rail Rates.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The interstate commerce commission today asserted its authority to alter railroad freight rates initiated by Director-General McAdoo, even without affirmative showing that they are wrong, and announced that the railroad administration's assumption that such rates are presumed to be right and just is incorrect.

## Vienna Overwhelmed.

Basel, Oct. 24.—President Wilson's reply to Austria's note has had an overwhelming effect in Vienna, according to a dispatch received from the Austrian capital by the Frankfort Zeitung. Not only was there a violent panic in financial circles, but the note was considered in political quarters as being extremely humiliating for the dual monarchy.

## Cape Fear Works Taken Over.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 24.—The Cape Fear machine works located here have been taken over by the Liberty Ship building company under lease. It was announced this morning by Louis E. Ferguson, general manager of the shipbuilding company and its output of castings will be used in concrete tankers that are in making here for the government.

## BEFORE BRITISH CABINET.

London, Oct. 24.—The British cabinet met this morning presumably to discuss President Wilson's reply to Germany. The reply was received by the foreign office from the British embassy at Washington.

## SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY

## BRINGS SURE RELIEF

For 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has enabled suffering humanity to withstand attacks of kidney, liver, bladder and stomach troubles and all diseases connected with the urinary organs, and to build up and restore to health organs weakened by disease. These most important organs must be watched, because they filter and purify the blood; unless they do their work you are doomed.

Weariness, sleeplessness, nervousness, despondency, backache, stomach trouble, pains in the loins and lower abdomen, gravel, difficulty when urinating, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago all warn you of trouble with your kidneys. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are the remedy you need.

Take three or four every day. This healing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and drives out the poisons. New life and health will surely follow. When your normal vigor has been restored continue treatment for a while to keep yourself in condition and prevent a return of the disease.